NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1892.-COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

## LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

VOL. LX.-NO. 32.

RAMPANT SOCIALISM WILL SOME DAY MENACE EUROPEAN PRACE.

France Now a Mothed of Mevolutionary Sentiment - The Strike at Carmons Alarms the Country-The Count of Paris Thinks Monarchy Will Be Restored in Prance-Pate of the Uganda Christians Trembling in the Balance-The Bitter Dispute in Spurgoon's Church-Recent Improvements in Meavy Guns-Weelwich Secrete of Gunmaking Easily Discoveredsehip Men Don't Know What to do With the Enigrants on Their Hands,

LONDON, Oct. 1.-The time is fast drawing mear when rampant socialism in both France and Germany will demand greater attention than all the other influences combined which threaten the peace of Europe. No day passes without bringing fresh evidence of the rapid growth of the vast host which is enlisting for The new Revolution." Four or five years ago Germany was the only country in which the political supremacy of a great party, if not the Government itself, was threatened by the progress of the new movement. France has lways been a hotbed of socialism, but not until recently has it seized upon the people as another great insanity which has come like a nightmare of the days of the Commune. The form of the craze is neither the doctrine of anwibliation of the Anarchist nor the more innocnous nationalism of the Christian Socialist of England and America. It is of the sort which breeds anarchy, and, therefore, more dangerous than the genuine thing itself. It is as deep seated as anything can be in the French nature. The more ignorant its devotees, the more completely it has taken possession of The workingman's blue blouse is almost the badge of socialism in France to-

The fires upon the new alters have burned high throughout the land this week. The "Marselliaise," always the first trumpet call of a revolution, is being sung with a new meaning. The International Socialistic Congress at Marseilles, and the strike at Carmoux. are the immediate exciting causes. The speech of Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist menber of the German Reichstag, has created the most public discussion. It was far too mild for the mass of his French sympathizers. Liebknecht's ideas, as more clearly explained in a later interview, are a queer mixture of peace and revolution. He recognized only two nations, one of capi-talists the other of workers. Socialists are international. He would accomplish his reforms by peaceful methods, principally through the ballot box. But Socialists are ready to give the last drop of their blood to the cause. He told his interviewer that he did not believe in war, but if war should break out the country that assumed the responsibility of attacking would, in his opinion, get the worst of it. He said:

"I believe peace to be assured for a long time to come, and I believe so because a Eucan war would be something too horrible. too dangerous, too appalling, by reason of the illions of men who would take part in it. Still it is clear that the armaments which France and Germany are keeping up cannot be best up forever, and there must be a soluton some day. What I believe is that whoever ttacks that people will be beaten and utterly The armies that will be arrayed against each other are too vast to be annihilated. You cannot kill millions of men. To avoid bankruptcy and revolution some arrangement must be devised for a general disarmament. For my part I believe that the present system of armaments between France and Germany nust lead to misery, famine, and a giant po-

litical and social catastrophe."

Herr Liebknecht is further reported to have said that in the event of a German aggression against France, the Democratic and Socialist rould rise in arms against the Government. His interviewer then asked what the over the appointment of a successor to Spur-Socialists would do if the attack was made by France. Herr Liebknecht replied:

You forget that I am a German. It would German Bocialists, if they did not take up arms to protect their country against an invader."

The Congress adjourned with cries of "Long live the revolution," and then the delegates went home to spread their frenzy among their constituents. They succeeded in letting loose a flood of revolutionary words such as France has not known since Paris was last bathed in the blood of civil strife. The socialistic masses jump quickly to logical conclu-They have little patience with careful and conservative leaders.

The great meeting in Lyons on Wednesday night was typical of those held throughout the country. The assembly worked itself up by quick stages from the sentiment expressed in the speech of the Mayor of Roubaix, who declared that socialism wanted nothing less than a revolution to a wild endorsement of the words of M. Renard of Fourmies, who said that the people of his town were ready to avenge the deaths of the "martyrs of the 1st of May. '91." The frenzy of the multitude be-came so great that the police finally cleared the hall.

The strike at Carmoux has become a matter of threatening, national importance. Its origin has been fully described in these descratches. The mining company which refused to keep the Socialist Mayor of Carmoux on its pay rolls as an employee when he was absent nine enths of the time has manfully stuck to its determination.although it has been ever since at the merey of a mob's refusal to allow it to resume work with new hands. Tremendous pressure has been brought to bear, even from apitalistic quarters, to induce the company to submit the matter to so-called arbitration The week-kneed of the opponents of the Socialists fear the crisis which is threatened and would avoid it if possible by a compromise. At a meeting of the directors of the company last night the appeal, even of the Minister of Public Works, was rejected in a patriotic resolution setting forth the princi-ples upon which the stand is taken. This deession will probably compet the Government to meet a crisis, which it is most anxious to avoid. Its policy thus far has been precisely that of Gov. Pattison during the early the Homestead riots. It is more than doubtful, however, whether the supremacy of the law at Carmoux can be restored without bloodshed. The first shot fired by order of a mili tary officer at Carmoux might, in the present state of public feeling, precipitate a crisis, which many careful observers already regard

as sooner or later inevitable in France. The threatened revolution is of a religiou as well as a social and political pature. The suburb of St. Denis, just outside Paris, is con-trolled by disciples of the new dispensation. They have gratified one of their socialistic intinets by establishing the institution of sivil baptism, though no law justifles their whim. The offier day the Town Councillors assembled at the City Hall, and, as they expressed it, snatched nine banes from the influence of the Church." First the audience sang the "Marselliaise," and then infant after infant was haptized in the name of "humanity." The sponsors engaged, in case of the death of the parents, to rear the children and teach them all the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity. The Town Councillors urged all present to go forth and preach the advantages of

civil baptism. But what does the situation in France especially portend? Something serious. so

cussed by those who fear it lest even its mention might precipitate it upon them. The Government has shown none of the firmness in dealing with recent lawless manifestations of the socialistic spirit which formerly marked its policy. They cannot be blind to the situation. On the contrary there are indications that they regard the danger as far greater than it appears to the or-dinary observer. President Carnot's strenuous efforts during several weeks toa deeper motive than many have guessed. There were weightler reasons than were apparent for entertaining the masses with last week's centennial fêtes in the face of the grave sonal leadership is indispensable in any great movement by the French people. This is what is lacking thus far in the socialistic frenzy. It needs not a Napoleon, nor even a Boulanger, to develop out of the situation a crisis which would menace the peace of all Europe. The Comte de Paris sees in the situation his coming opportunity, and he openly declares this week that the historical right of monarchy "will be the necessary resource at the per haps early moment of a dreadful crisis." is no indication, however, that the

Count has anything to hope for at the hands of the people. The partial decision of the bequeathed problem regarding Uganda by the Government yesterday is bound to provoke a great agitation. The granting of practically sovereign powers to a private commercial company in a vast region in Central Africa is pretty generally admitted to have been a mistake. That error belongs to the Salishury Government. and the Tories cannot well criticise the decl sion not to throw good public money after badly spent private funds for purely private advantage when that decision leaves the Government free to do as seems best

in its own name. The record of The Imperial British East Africa Company in Uganda is not altogether creditable, although its mistakes have been errors of judgment only. The philanthropic expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha was organized primarily in the interests of the company, which expected to obtain for itself Emin's province and to enroll Emin and his army of Egyptian soldiers under its flag. But the big plan entirely miscarried, for Emin refused to enter the company's service, and he left most of his fighting men behind when he reluctantly accompanied Stanley to the coast.

But this failure did not teach prudence to the directors. When civil war, fomented by Protestant and Catholic missionaries, broke out in Uganda, they deliberately took sides, and sent Capt. Lugard with a machine gun to help the Protestant party. They soon found that this sort of thing cost money, and in order to raise funds they announced that they would have to evacuate Uganda unless the British Government and Christians generally should help them. The powerful missionary societies joined in the cry lustily, and in a few weeks the company had gathered into its cof-fers £40,000 to enable it to prevent Uganda relapsing into heathenism." The subsequent appeal for a permanent subsidy has been supported with warning ories against "the cow-ardly policy of scuttle."

Now that the Government has refused to govern Uganda through the company's bankrapt machinery, the directors will again fall back on the general public. Already there is talk of starting a great national subscription to enable the company to stand its ground. the plea being that evacuation would be followed by civil strife and slaughter.

There have been some evictions in Ireland

this week which the people have watched without interference, but with open indignation. Mr. Moriey's appointment of a commis alon of inquiry will result in a complete exposure of the plan to exasperate the people into displays of violence by a long series of delayed evictions. No policy for dealing with the evicted tenant question will be decided upon until a partial report at least has been made by the Inquiry Board.

geon is an unholy episode. It threatens to re-sult in a permanent split. There has been a great deal of unpleasant language used this week, chiefly by the opponents of Dr. Pierson of Massachusetts, who has been asked by the officers of the Tabernacle to fill the puint, heginning a month hence. The desire to keep the Spurgeon name associated with the church is at the bottom of the trouble. Neither the brother nor son of the dead preacher, who have been doing the work of the parish since his death, has his eloquence or popularity, and this fact has already had its offect on the attendance and contributions. The whole congregation has been asked to express its desires at a meeting on next Wodnesday, and then the call to Dr. Pierson will probably be repeated. It is quite probable, however, that a secession of the dissenters will follow, for the dispute is now full of Litterness.

The shareholders of Measrs, Armstrong,

Mitchell & Co., the great gun makers and warship builders, have had to put up with reduced dividends for the past year, but as they receive even in these hard times 9% per cent. the firm cannot be in a very bad way. The Peace Society will not derive much comfort from the perusal of the balance sheet and accounts, which show that the reduced earnings resulted mainly from labor disputes. The warlike part of the business was and is very brisk indeed. Efforts continue to be devoted to accelerate the rate of fire of heavy guns, and breech mechanism has of late been so much improved that the breech can now be opened or closed in one movement instead of three, thereby immensely increasing the death-dealing power of the weapon The firm has also invented a beautiful smokeless powder developing high energy with safe pressure, and is making important experiments in connection with the question of velocity: while, in regard to shipbuilding. three cruisers are now in hand, each of over 4.000 tons displacement, having a heavy armament of rapid-fire guns and a speed of nearly twenty-six miles an hour. It is evident therefore, that in the opinion of Armstrors. Mitchell & Co., the millennium is as far off as ever. This view is shared by Krupp, the great German peace preserver, who is engaged upon some new things in the machine gun line, and can scarcely execute artillery orders fast enough. At Woolwich Arrenal attention is concentrated on the manufacture of a new type of torpedo, which will make the Whitehead. Brennan. and Sims-Edison systems seem antiquated. The new weapons, its makers hope, will do such wonderful things that it won't be worth the while of any nation except England to maintain a navy. Anything worth knowing about that weapon will be common property in every War Department before long. Woolwich pays even its best men so poorly that it can never keep its secrets. Ten years ago Krupp desiring to learn the new system of shell making just then inaugurated in the arsenal had no difficulty in inducing several of the most skilful Woolwich men to enter his

easion the traitors were discovered and expelled from Woolwich. The steamship companies have a most difficult problem on hand with regard to the disposition of several thousand emigrants bound so-ious that the danger is not publicly dis- rious parts of Europe to Liverpool, Antwerp,

service. He got them very cheap, too, but the wages he offered seemed princely to men who had been paid the pittance of a mere day

laborer. Five years ago the secret of the new English process of gun making was obtained

by the German and French Governments with

surprisingly little trouble, but upon that oc-

Bremen, and other points of embarkation. All of them brought through tickets before starting, and the companies are under con tract in most cases to provide maintenance until the passengers are landed in America. It is useless to send them home again, for they have now no homes to which to return, and their total resources amount to only a few dollars each. Application to the public charities of Liverpool for the admission of some of these persons to the workhouse has been refused. The Cunard Company offers to refund the passage money and to return their quoto to Rotterdam, where it took them in charge, probably grow out of the situation. Other companies are still feeding and lodging emigrants in parracks and lodging houses in the hope that the American restrictions on their

admission will soon be removed. An interesting system of secret correspondence carried on between important prisoners and their friends outside has been discovered in France this week. When information is to be conveyed to a prisoner a letter is sent him, which, when read by the Warden, seems to contain only commonplace matters of personal interest. Accordingly it is delivered. But between the lines another letter has been written with milk for ink. The prisoner easily makes the invisible lines decipherable by rubbing them with the bottom of his slipper or with a dirty finger. Another ingenious form of secret writing consists in leaving letters out of words as though the writer were illiterate. The recipient has only to make a note of the missing letters consecutively and he has the secret message.

Despite public protests the hunting of tame deer will commence on next Tuesday in Windsor Great Park under the direction of the Queen's Master of the Buckhounds. This week has been devoted to the catching of the deer which are to afford the so-called sport during the coming season. About forty stags were caught by means of nets, and, their antiers having been sawn off, they were conveyed in covered carts to the Swinely paddocks, whence they will be taken as required for the pleasure of the royal and noble hunters. Petitions are actually being signed in favor of continuing the hunt, first on the ground of its antiquity—an argument which would apply to pretty well all forms of torture, and, secondly, because there can be no cruelty in hunting wild anition. These Windsor Park deer are so tame that they will answer the keeper's call, many of them having pet names, and they are regularly fed on hay and beans all through the winter. The Master of the Buckhounds will be made to feel pretty uncomfortable before the end of the coming season. Heretofore the public have not had a proper opportunity of judging what the sport is like, but several newspapers have made arrangements to report each run this season, and when an English descriptive reporter is put upon a particular thing, with full power to harrow people's feelings, he generally fills his contract. This Government certainly will not venture to prolong the

Queen's hunt beyond this year. The proposal to buy Christ's alleged tomb at the Damascus gate. Jerusalem, is not winning favor. Instead it has provoked a sharp renewal of the old dispute about the location. Those who have given the most careful attention to Eastern antiquities are emphatic in declaring that this particular tomb cannot have been the resting place of Christ's body. The structure and symbols, in the minds of these authorities, prove it to be a tomb of the twelfth century. The cynical man, commenting on these assertions, ways that if £4,000 is to be given for these worthless acres on such representations wily speculators will be securing options on all the likely tombs in Palestine. and working them off at fancy prices on sus-

ceptible Britishers, By a questionable stable arrangement, there will be no meeting between Orme and La Fleche at the second October Newmarket meeting. La Fleche is to run for the Champion Stakes only, while Orme will be reserved mare, however, is now so highly thought of hat, despite her weight, she has been installed first favorite for the Cambridgeshire at odds of 11 to 3 against her. For the Casarewitch Brandy has been made favorite, at 10 to l against him. Col. North has taken a sensation bet of £4,000 to £100 against both these horses for their respective races.

## COL. CANADAT'S DEATH.

Strong Evidence that He Was Really Bound and Gag ed by Robbers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- Col. W. P. Canaday, who shot himself on Tuesday last, was buried yesterday afternoon. The theory is now advanced that the Colonel was actually bound and robbed. An expert glazier says the window in the room where the Colonel was first found bound to the door was broken from the outside, and the man who cut him loose says he lind no idea that Canaday had tied the cords himself. Other occupants of the house say that they heard voices in the room some time in the night. These facts, together with the in the hight. These lacts, together with the fact that certain personal property the Colonel was known to have in his possession, notably two gold watches, cannot be found, and the other lact, deemed to be pertnent, that the charred papers found on the floor of the room prove to be the remnants of notes for money loaned by him, warrant his friends in asserting that there was a genuine hurging; and that if the Colonel did kill himself, he was driven to it by the considerance. friven to it by the consciousness that he was unjustly suspected.

J. C. Callahan has been appointed by the Court to take possession of Col. Canaday's effects, pending the appointment of an administrator of the estate.

## HE STOLE HALF A MILLION,

And then Mr. Palmer Complianed that His

Commission was Too Small. PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 1 .- The theft of \$440,000 from the Auer Incandescent Light Company by Tyndale Palmer, a former Philadelphia newspaper man, in which he was joined by a hotel keeper named Freitas of Rio Janeiro. has just been brought to light. The company is owned solely by A. O. Granger, the President. and ex-Senator Joseph M. Gazzam, Vice-President. They formed the South American Weisbach Incandescent Light Company, and sent young Falmerto Rio to boom the invention. He and Freitas sold the patent rights for \$610,000 in gold, and upon Falmer's return he reported the sale as having been made for \$80,000, of which \$10,000 was expended in his salary, expenses, and commission.

The theft was not learned until two other men were sent to Brazil on a second mission, although reports had reached the ears of the company. Falmer was sent to England to negotiate securities of one of ex-Sepator Gazzam's fron companies, and upon demanding a higher commission was dismissed. Falmer cannot be returned from England, but action is being taken to recover sums which he expended in buying farms for relatives. President. They formed the South American

Hamburg Steamers to Satt from Cuxbaves

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-The State Department is advised by the German Charge here that he has telegraphic information from the German Foreign Giffice that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has given orders for despatching the steamers line-tia and Dania from Cuxhaven. carrying cabin passengers and cargo only, and has decided to transport at present no cabin passengers from Hamburg.

The Charge adds that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will likewise at present carry no more steerage passengers, although, he says, all the ships of that company up to the present time which have arrived in the United States have been free from choiera. Foreign Office that the Hamburg-American

Clearing Bale-Ballway Tickets. All routes, all lines, specially low fares. Write for in-formation and rates. Gustav G. Lansing, 397 Broad-way.—Adv.

The New York and Chicago Limited of the New York Central is perfect in its equipment, speed, and appoint-

MR. CLEVELAND IN CLAY.

HE GIVES A FOUNG WOMAN A SIT-TING FOR HIS BUST.

The Cash Boxes of the National and State Committees About Empty-They Bon't Want Much Money, But They Do Want Some-Hospitalities to Democratic Clubs -A Circular to Postmasters That Palus Mr. De Freest-Mr. Wakeman Calm Over It

After breakfast at the Victoria Hotel vesterday Mr. Cleveland gave the morning to the Hon. William Collins Whitney and the Hon. Donald McDonald Dickinson. According to the best information the proposed action of the "Wetfeets" was not discussed. Mr. Whitney says he didn't mention the subject to the ex-President, Mr. Dickinson is positive that he didn't, and both are certain that Mr. Cleveland did not speak of the matter to either of them. In the afternoon Mr. Cleveland gave two hours to a young woman who is a sculptor and who is to make a bust of him. Later he discussed the situation in New York State. Evidence was produced that the Democrats of Monroe county are in a badly disorganized condition because of local disturbances. In the counties of Madison, Chemung, Onondaga, Tiogs, and Steul on, where \$2,000,000 worth of tobacco is grown a year, there is also

apathy for the Democratic candidate. The tobacco farmers have got much higher prices for their crops, owing to the McKinley tax on Sumatra tobacco. Mr. Cleveland said that he was fully aware of these disturbing features, but he hoped at the proper time they would right themselves. Several friends dined with Mr. Cleveland. He had notified all his friends that he would be up until midnight.

and that they could run in at any time.

The ex-President accepted last night the invitation of Macgrane Coxe, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic Club on Fifth avenue, to attend a reception at the club on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Cleveland will address the Convention of Democratic Clubs immediately upon its as-sembling in the Academy of Music at 10 'clock Tuesday morning.

Most of the Democratic State Committeemen who came here to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals left town yesterday. Those who remained kicked their heels in the corridors of the St. James and the Hoffman House and quizzed Daniel G. Griffin, the member from Watertown. Mr. Griffin went to Buzzard's Bay last week and caught a fish or two with Mr. Cleveland, and, according to his associates on the state Committee, returned with his head in the air. Mr. Griffin guaranteed a good attendance of the State Committee men at the Victoria Hotel, and succeeded in his purpose. "He lassoed the bors and dragged them over." said one of Mr. Griffin's fellow members yesterday. This the boys said in a good-natured and bantering way, but when Mr. Griffin stood in the lobby of the Victoria Hotel yesteriay noon and essayed to speak for Senator Hill they regarded him as one having no authority.

Senator Hill had a first-rate time at the Normandie. Haliroad Commissioner Beardeley of Utica, ex-Mayor Kirk of Syracuse, District Attorney lidgway of Brooklyn, and others were among his visitors. In the afternoon the Senator had a stroll, and in the evening he we'll to the Casino. It is his purpose to return to Albany this evening.

Ways and means for the work of the National Committee have been discussed on this third visit of Mr. Cleveiani. The expenditures of the Democratic by its Commister have been meagrs, for the very substantial reason that the money does not come in. It is usually the thing to say this whether it be true or not, but in this instance it is the copper-riveted fact that the bottom of the State Campaign Griffin went to Buzzard's Bay last week and

that the money does not come in. It is usually the thing to say this whether it be true or not, but in this instance it is the copper-riveted fact that the bottom of the State Campaign Committee's cash box is as visible as the side of a house. The condition of the National Committee's cash box is no better. Mr. Whitney discussed this matter in a reflective mood with a Sun reporter in the afternoon.

"We're poor, no mistake about that," said he, "and the Lord only knows where the money is to come from. I don't. The situation reminds me of 1884, when Gorman threatened to shut up shop unless I took charge of the Finance Committee. But we don't need much money. The argument is with us. By the way, I see some of the papers have said Cleveland's turned tectotater until after the campaign. What is that for? To catch the Prohibition vote? The Nun caught on to what has been called the Whitney dinner, but I'll tell you one thing the young gentlemen of the New York pross did not catch. Two weeks before the Chicago Convention delegates from seventeen States came to town with their gripsacks and put up at my house, Not a newspaper an got on to that. I couldn't perform such a leat again, though. I have been boosted into such prominence, wholly undeserved, I assure you, that almost every step is known nowadays."

Mr. Wintney says he hasn't seen Mr. Grace in a month.

The delegates to the Democratic Convention

Mr. Whither says he hash to see that in a month.

The delegates to the Democratic Convention of clubs on Tuesday needn't go hungry or thirsty. Chauncey Black, the President of the National Association, came to town yesterday, and immediately afterward the Committee of Arrangements announced that the following houses will be open on Tuesday evening loaded with "good cheer," as the official bulletin ruis it:

Manhatinn Club, 617 Fifth avenue,
Democratic Club, 617 Fifth avenue,
Narragament Club, West Fifty-seventh street,
Ragamure Club, 121st street and Mount Morris ave-Harlem Democratic Club, Fiftif avenue and 125th

street.
Jacksonians, 323 East Sighth street.
Jacksonians, 323 East Sighth street.
Oriental, 443 Grand street.
Tammany Club of the Twenty-eighth Assembly district, 315 West 125th street.
Manhattanville Club, Columbus avence and 125th street. treet. Tammany Club, Fourth Assembly district, 207 East Tainings of the Assembly district, 207 East Lifty second street. William F. Rich Association, 1,373 Third avenue. Wast Harden Business New's Democratic Association, 141st street and Bradburst avenue. Communic High Communication Communicatio

freet.
Association of Southern Democrats of New York, 13
Yest Twenty-fourth street.
Letter Association, 1.291 Taird avenue.
Seneca Club, 1.271 Broadway.
Featurd Club, Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.
Jackson Club, Ninth Assembly district, 61 Eighth
venue.

Tammany club of the Seventh Assembly district, 94 cond avenue. Second averue.
Washington Heights Democratic Club, 160th street
and Amsterdam avenue.
Macasumt Club, 201 West 120th street.
blurvesant Democratic Club, 100th street and Third

Atyyesan Democratic Cun, 10th street and Third argue.

No jumbles or tea or bollvars or Washington plo such as the Hon. Thomas Henry Carter's bureau suggests shall be distributed in the country districts on election day, will be found at these strongholds of Democracy. No matter whether the head of the ticket has turned teetotaller or not there it be plenty of paint for the boys. Wilbur T. Wakeman, general Sectority of the American Protective League, is a mild-spoken gentleman. He can talk tariff in every modern language, including Choctaw. Charles it. De Freest of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, while protably not as mild-mannered as Mr. Wakeman, said yesterday that never, no never, would he sond out such a wicked circular as the one appended, which he says has been addressed to all Postmasters in the State:

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE. levoted to the Protection of American Labor and Industries, 135 West Twenty-third street.

Dean Sm: Accept our couractulations upon your recent appointment. Situated as you are, you can accomplish the best results for the cause of protection of
any one in your locality. It is our pian to have at
least one official correspondent of the League at every
Post Office, and through him secure information, oblain the distribution of documents, and exert every
legitimate influence in favor of protection and reciprocity. prictly.

It is impossible for us to bear all the expense of this work, for this is a hig country. Every intelligent voter should receive complete information showing the bearing of protection. We wish to have you act as our confidential agent and correspondent to assist in this work.

work. We expect that each correspondent will either personally at with the aid of faiends, furnish at least 55 before the personal and the second of the sec

As a rule, we favor sending our documents direct to individual voters, but you can have the same sent to you in bulk if desired. Under separate cover we send you samples of some of Read with Care.

Republican platform: Protection to Amerian industries. Democratic platform: Tariff for revenue

The first means goods used in America are to be made in America, and the second means they are to be made in Europe. Goods made here means waves earned here. Goods im-ported means wages earned in Europe. Walch shall it be?—Ado.

our publications, and on the back of this letter you will find a complete list of our documents.

As official correspondent, you will receive free all of our present lesse of documents, and new documents as soon, as printed, and in this was keep in touch with the developments of the new tard.

It is imperative that every friend tike you put his shoulder to the wheel and work in season and but of season until the election of '92. Yours very truly.

Wilder F, Warkman, General tecretary.

Concerning this letter, Mr. Wakeman said

last night:

In the first place, the letter was not confidential, and not sarked "confidential," but rather a letter saking individuals to except at a data care as formal confidential agents of official correspondents or "confidential agents of official correspondents or "confidential agents to fine temperature become, but has been supported by the confidential agents to the temperature of the confidential agents to the temperature of the confidential agents to the confidential agents to the confidential agents and was princed in the free trade papers will winter. I trust that every one who rends it will identify himself with the patriotic work for American protected homes and American protected prosperity. Taird, we welcome the help of friends of every otted as in public or private station, who will assist us to place realiable information in the hands of every voter demonstrating the certain benefit of the protective policy.

Educated Meaning to the confidential agents and the confidential agents and the care of the confidential agents and the confidential agents are confidential agents and the confidential agents and the confidential agents and the confidential agents are considered agents and the confidential agents and the confidential agents are considered agents and the confidential agents are considered agents and the confidential agents are considered agents and the confidential agents and the confidential agents are considered agents and the confidential agents and the confidential agents and the confidential agents are considered agents and the confid

Edward Murphy, Jr., Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, Richard Croker, Mayor Grant, and others made up a party yesterday and had an outing in the country. Mr. Harrify went to Philadelphia for Sunday and will be heak to-day. Mr. Quincy went to Boston and Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Smalley remained on gnard.

Fx-Senator Platt was the busiest Republican in town. It is probable that Mr. Brookfield will issue a call for the Republican State Committee to come here this week and nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

## MURDER AT CONSTABLE HOOK.

Givens Had Reen Augry at Ward a Long Time Refere He Shot Him. Patrick Ward, an employee of the Standard Oil Company at Constable Hook, was shot and

stally wounded just before midnight on Friday night by William Givens, an employee of the Tidewater Oil Company at Constable Hook. The shooting was done in front of Michael N. Boyle's saloon, at the corner of Railroad avenue and East Twenty-second street, Bayonne, and was the culmination of

The men met by chance in the saloon, but Ward sought to avoid Givens, and would not at first reply when Givens assailed him with vile epithets and taunts of cowardice. Finally Ward became angry and retorted. Those present noticed that Givens was in an extremely ugly mood. Ward's retaliation only increased Givens's ill humor and he struck Ward. In the fracas which ensued Givens re-

ceived the worst punishment.
Fearing bloodshed if the fight was permitted to continue, those who were in the saloon tried to stop it. Finally Ward was induced to start for home. He had scarcely turned his back before Givens started after him with a re-

volver.

The bystanders shouted to Ward and he started to run. Givens followed him through the door and fired twice at Ward's back. One of the builets struck Ward just above the hin and he fell to the sidewalk. Givens flourished his revolver at the witnesses of the shooting

and fied.

The affair was reported to the Bayonns police about an hour after it occurred, and by that time Givens was safe. Two trains, one bound for Elizabeth and one for New York, left the East Twenty-second street station of the New Jersey Central Railroad, a few rods from the saloon, within less than three minutes after the shooting.

The police had Ward removed to the Bayonns Hospital and Dispensary, where Drs. Salter and Brough probed his wound without success. Owing to Ward's precarious condition the surgeons were compelled to abandon their efforts to locate the fullet.

Yesterday afternoon Recorder Besher took Ward's anto-mortem statement. During the early morning Chief of Polico McNeill telephoned and telegraphed reports of the fraces and descriptions of divens to the police of all the clies in this vicinity. Givens is a smooth-faced, light-haire; young fellow 24 years old. He had on no cast or vest when he fied.

Ward is about 36 years old and a widower. His reputation is that of a peaceful, hardworking men. He incurred Givens a emity by espousing the cause of a female relative, who charged Givens with having ruined her. Through Ward's interference Givens was compelled to marry the girl. He frequently quarrested for assaulting him. Ward relented and withdrew the charge against the wishes of the police. and fled.

The affair was reported to the Bayonne po-

### FASCINATING MR. MILLER. He Married Two Women, Who Are Now

Making Trouble for Him. William Miller, a bartender of 16 Havemeyer street Williamsburgh, was married two years ago to Lizzie Lorenz, a young and pretty brunette, who lived with her parents at have a four-year-old daughter, and since their 185 Bedford avenue. A few months later Miller deserted her. He met Hannah Persick of 451 Broadway, Williamsburgh, and, on the strength of his assertion that he was single. she permitted him to call at her house. On March 19 last year Miller, it is alleged, was married to her. After living with her for nine months Miller learned that his first wife was aware of his bigamous marriage and intended to have him punished. him punished.

to have him punished.

He fied to Chicago, where, it is said, he posed as a single man again and won the affections of a Miss Delic Olienbrand of Sherman street. He left her before the time set for the marriage and returned to Brooking. Recently his second wide learned that he was back and she traced him to the saloon at 16 Havemeyer street. She obtsined a warrant against him from Justice Goetting in the Loc Avenue Police Court on Friday and Miller was arrested. When he was arraigned in court yesterday morning he denied that he had been married to Hannah Persick, and that his lawful wife had obtained a divorce from him before he lived with Miss Persick. Miss Persick was in court with her Infant. She indignantly-denied Miller's story and said that she had been lawfully merried to him and did not know that he had another wife living.

Lawver Halpin, who appeared for Miller's first wife, said that divorce proceedings were institute in lew weeks ngo by Mrs. Miller and that Miller, in marrying Miss Persick, was clearly guilty of bigany. Justice Goetting heid Miller in \$500 ball for examination on Oct. 25.

#### RANKIN PROMISIN 80 A WEEK. Fanny Davenport's Stage Manager Accused of Abandoning His Wife.

Fanny Davenport's stage manager, Arthur E. Bankin, who lives at 305 East Ninety-sev enth street, was a prisoner in the Harlen Court yesterday. He was arrested by Court Officer Fay on complaint of his wife, Lizzie Rankin, who alleged he had abandoned her. Rankin is 31 years old, tall, slender, and wears a long blond moustache. Mrs. liankin testified that she had married bim in July. 1882, and that he had anandoned her on Sect. 1. 1880. She has since been living with her mother at 164 East 100th street, and Ransin has been paying the \$7 a week when at work and about \$4 a week when felle. Mrs. lankin has two children, the youngest only a few months oid. When her husband offered her \$4 last week she refused to accept so smail an amount and secured the warrant upon which he was arcested.

Hankin told Justice Voorhis that he carned \$25 a week during the theatrical season, but that his income did not average more than \$15 a week the year round. Justice Voorhis suggested that he ought to pay \$15 a week toward his wife's support. Rankin agreed, and was paroled on his promise to bring surely in \$312 on Monday that he would keep his word. wears a long blond moustache. Mrs. Bankin

## A FAR-RE (CHING PLAN.

The Legality of Indiana's Legislature May Soon be Questioned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1.-There has been of late some excitement in political circles in regard to the development of a plan to nullify the Australian ballot law, although the expected decision of the Supreme Court declaring the legislatics at pertionment of 1885 unconstitutional has not been made yet. It is now given out 1881 just as soon as the court renders its decision that the Apportionment set is void, a suit will be filed to set aside the Australian batlot law on the ground that the Legislature of 1885, by which the law was enacted and which was elected under the apportionment of 1885, was an illegal body under the court's decision.

If the apportionment suit now pending related only to the act of 1831 no such question could be raised, for no Legislature has been elected under its provisions; but three sessions of the Legislature were held under the act of 1885 and if these were unconstitutional bodies every not which they passed can be nullified.

The Finest Kotiled Beers, Schaefer Bwg. Co.'s "Wiener" & "Special Dark Brew,

The New York Central has the only natural grade in the country. It is practically a water-lated line from New York to Bullalo,—dda

POPE LEGS LATEST ENCYCLICAL

Deploring the Establishment of Godless Schools and Public Quarrels of Cauchmen. The recent encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. on the rosary of the Blessed Virgin is to be read in every Catholic church throughout the world to-day. After commending the recitation of this prayer during the month of October, the Holy Fathey says:

"The many and various methods of depravity by which the wickedness of the age treacherously endeavors to weaken and de-stroy in human souls the Christian faith and the observance of the Divine law, which nourishes that faith and renders it fruthful, are already too well known; and now the field of the Lord is almost everywhere a wilderness as if through the breath of a horrid postilence, through ignorance of the faith, and through error and vice. The thought of this is made more bitter by the fact that those who can and ought to do so, place no limits and impose no penalties on such arrogant wickedness and evil; nay, rather the spirit by which this state of things is created very often appears to be promoted by their indolence or patronage. Hence it is when such is the case that we have to deplore the establishment of schools for the training of the mind and the study of the arts, in which the name of God is not mentioned or is vituperated; we have to deplore the license-daily growing bolder-of laying everything whatsoever before the populace by means of publication, of raising every sort of cry offensive to God and the Church: nor is it less to be deplored that among many Catholics there is a remission of duty and an apathy, which, if not equivalent to an open abandonment of the faith, tend to terminate in it sluce the practices of life are nowise consonant with the faith. To him who considers this confuslon and destruction of the highest interests it will not certainly be a source of wonder that nations are grouning beneath the weight of divine punishment and are kept in a state of alarm through the fear of greater calamities."

Ilis Holiness then tells of the origin of this devotion, and of the many spiritual advantages that may be derived by those who recite it with fervor and faith, he refers to his coming golden jubilee, and the troubles with Italy by saying.

"The prayers of Christian people praying at her altars we beg alike for the Church, tossed about in adverse and turbulent times, and for ourselves, white advanced in years, worn out with labors, hemmed in by the disworn out with labors, hemmed in by the distressing state of affairs, supported by no help from men. We guide the helm of the Church Our hope namely is in Mary, our powerful and kind Mother. Our hope daily increases and grows more encouraging. To her prayers we refer the many benefits received from God. We give thanks with greater ferver now because it has been granted to us to reach the Fiftieth anniversay of our Episcopal consecration. This is truly a long space of time, devoted to pastoral duty, and one especially replete with daily care, which we consecrate to the ruling of the whole Christiun flock. During this space of time for us, as it is the life of men, as it was in the mysteries of the life of christ and His mother, there were not wanting cause of joy, and many and bitter causes of sorrow, and causes of glorying in Christ for the rewards gained. And all these things, we with mind and heart equally humble and grateful to God, have endeavored to turn to the good and honor of the Church. \* \* We shall rejoice greatly if we obtain His grace, that whatever of strength or life may be left to us, whatever authority or influence we have, it may be for the welfare of the Church, and first of all to reconcile and bring back those who are bostile and the wanderers whom for so long a time our voice has been calling. But to all our most beloved sons may God grant, through our coming festivity of the gifts of justice, peace, prosperity, heliness and every good." tressing state of affairs, supported by no help

## DR. PALMER WANTS A DIFORCE. He and His Wife Have Separated, and She

is Trying to Get the Children. Dr. Warren B. Palmer of 360 Hancock street. Brooklyn, has begun a suit in Kings county against Anna E. Palmer for absolute divorce. The couple were married six years age and separation, which occurred only a couple of weeks ago, the latter has been in the custod; of the father.

Mrs. Palmer has applied for a writ of habeas corpus for the production of the child in court, which is returnable to-morrow. Dr. Palmer, through his attorneys, McIntyre Settle, says that the child is not in his control. and that he cannot produce her at the trial, as

and that he cannot produce her at the trial, as she is in New Jersey and out of the jurisdiction of the court.

Dr. Falmer alleges that his first discovery of his wife's infidelity was made in August, and that she made a confession. He admits that he employed several private detectives to watch his wife, and he says that his lawyers are in possession of abundant facts to justify him in bringing the action. He understands that his wife also engaged private detectives, but for what purpose he does not know.

After seperating from her husband, Mrs. Palmer went to live at the Clarendon Hotel, but she left the hotel on Friday night and did not say where she was going. The clerk denies that there was a scrap between the rival detectives at the hotel on Friday night. Mrs. Palmer is a fine-looking woman about 35 years old. Dr. Palmer is five years older.

## The Weather.

Clear weather continued generally over the country yesterday, save for showers along the Gulf and the

onth Atlantic coasts. Quite a severe storm was passing off the Nova Scotta cast, moving northeast. The centre was some dis-tance north of the steamer line, but high winds prevalled over a distance of from 500 to 800 miles from the centre. They were felt over the New England coast and inland to the lake regions. On the middle Atlantic coast they were brisk.

A second storm was central over Montana. It was not severe, but its outline was well marked, and it is likely to show some force to day in the upper Missis-

sippi Valley.

An area of high pressure is moving south over the ern New York and New England this morning, with frost in all exposed places. It will be cooler in the middie Atlantic States, with a continuance of fair weather. It was fair in this city yesterdey: highest officia emperature, 76°; lowest, 55°; average humidity, 6 er cent; wind northwest; average velocity, 18 m le

## out dong recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: Average on Get. 1, 1891

WASHINGTON FOCUSANT FOR SUNDAY.
For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, north rinds, becoming cariable; frosts Sunday morning, for lowed by rising tem, erature, warmer Monday.

For Massachusetts, Ruede Island, and Connecticut. continued cool; northwest winds. for eastern Son 10th, eds ern Pennsylsania, and New Jo.

ey and Felixeure, juic: north winds, skifting to conterly coder in nothern particule.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, cooler, fair; winds shifting to easterly.

For western New York and western Ponnsylvania

fair; continued cool east winds. The area of high pressure extends over the Northern States and from the Attante coast to the opper Missis-supp Varer, the barometer being highest near Lake Huran. The pressure has declined slightly in the Southern states and in the extreme Northwest, with con-tinued rains along the Guif and Florida coast, and oc casional showers in Montana and in Minn sota and comment shower in Monana and in Ministers and high southern portions of the lake regions. Iras and high northerly winds prevail on the Atlantic coast north of Hatieras, owing to the advance of the high pressure north of the lake regions. The temperature fell from 10° to 10° from the upper Vasissipps Valley to the New Fuel and coast. It is werner in the bakedas and cooler in Monana.

tann, cleewhere the temperature has rematurd almost standary. He orts from the Gulf coast give no indicarbon of a cyclonic disturbance in that region. Fair cather will probably continue in the Atlantic coast districts, the lake regions and central valleys.

# THE LONG-DISTANCE RACE

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NINETY GERMAN OFFICERS ARE START ING IN THE BIG CONTEST.

Their Austrian Competitors Also on the Road-Racing 400 Miles Between Berlin and Vienng-Only One Horse to Each Rider-Ten Priner, and None Given Ege

cept to Those Who Make it in Six Days,

Bentin, Oct. 1 .- Despite the earliness of the hour of starting, hundreds of army officers gathered this morning at the little customs office near the entrance of the Tempelhofer parade ground to see the send-off of the German competitors in the long-distance officers' race between Berlin and Vienna. Although the customs office is near the spot where the Emperor and his suite usually rendezvous before reviews, the spectacie of this morning has seldom been equalled there. The officers of the guards were there almost to a man, as were also the commanders of the Berlin and Potsdam garrisons, several members of the general staff, and many members of the diplo-

matte corps. Originally 132 German, officers entered for the race. Ninety presented themselves for the start. Each had a copy of the conditions of the race: first, that the race was open only to offi-cers actually serving in the German and Austro-Hungarian armies, riding horses which were their own bons fide property, and having paid the entrance fee of 100 marks, weight unconsidered; second, that the choice of route would be left to the discretion of the riders: third, that the horses whose names were entered must be ridden or led throughout the entire distance; fourth, that the of-ficers should be started singly or in groups every five or ten minutes; fifth, that the attendance of grooms should be allowed, although they should not be permitted to ride horses, but must travel by train, carriage, of bicycle; sixth, that friends should not be allowed to accompany officers; seventh, that no prize should be given in case the distance were not covered in less than six days.

An honorary prize will be given by Emperor Francis Joseph to the first German rider ar-riving in Vienna, and the first Austrian rider arriving in Berlin will be similarly distinguished. The horse covering the distance in the shortest time will receive 20,000 marks: the second horse, 10,000; the third, 0,000; the fourth, 4,500; the fifth, 3,500; the sixthe 1.500.

Provision has been made also for an eighth. ninth, and tenth prize, the amounts to be determined by the amount of entry money de-

ninth, and tenth prize, the amounts to be determined by the amount of entry money deposited. One of these three prizes will be given to the horse which, arriving within the twenty-four hours after the arrival of the winner, shall be judged to be in the best condition.

At 5:30 lots were drawn to determine the order in which the officers should be sent officer. Freiherr von Marshall and Count Clairon-Haussonville of the Uhlans were the lucky ones to get first place. After much handshaking and well-wishing they started off at 6 o'clock sharp, amid tremendous cheering. Lieut, Reisdt of the First Dragoons leftatil 10: Lieut, Reisdt of the Artillery at 0:20. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, riding his thoroughbred Taurus, and Rittmeister Rosight of the Uhlan Guards, came up to the line together, and were sent off at 0:30. Dute Ernst Guenther, on his thoroughbred Mayflower, rode away at 9 o'clock. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the officers were started in small groups, at ten minute intervals. By 10 o'clock twenty-five offices while betarted at the same time to-norrow morning, and fifteen more on Tuesday morning. The least rider to leave will be Freiherr von Unternichter, who will start at 8:20 o'clock.

The betting on the race is heavy. Although large sums have been put up in the least two weeks, wagers were laid throughout the morning, and as the favorites were started they were followed by shouts of encouragement from their backers. The leading fayorite was the thoroughbred mare Det, owned and ridden by Capt. von Heydenlinden, who has backed her heavily at even money to be the first German horse to react Vienna.

Most of the riders carried light waterproof coats. All were in uniform. In order that the riders might make their records exclusively on their own merits each was obliged to make his own arrangements for stabling, feeding and otherwise caring for his horse along the route.

sost of the rulers carried and the ritlers might make their records exclusively on their own merits each was obliged to make his own arrangements for stabiling, feeding and otherwise caring for his horse along the route. Shoeing forges are opened at specified places along the rouds which will be travelled. The frontier officials have received strict orders to remove as completely as possible all causes for delay. The umpires who will give judgment for the Austrians have been stationed five miles outside Berlin.

The Austrian officers are started from Floridsdorf, on the left bank of the Danube. The Vienna umpires have established themselves there in grand style, occupying two large houses draped in Austrian and German flags by day and electric lighted by night. There is considerable betting that Morello, the famous sprinter who started with the first group of German riders this morning, will be at these houses aliead of the German horsemen. He has backed himself to beat the horses, and sporting men here have placed considerable money on him.

Julius Loowy, a Vienna journalist, accompanies in a cab the first group of Austrian riders. He will change horses frequently along the route, so that he can keep abreast of the head of the line, and will send reports every night to Vienna newspapers. Loewy formerly distinguished himself by making a remarkably quick trip in a cab to Paris, and he now proposes to Greak the cab record beat tween Vienna and Borlin.

The distance from Berlin to Vienna by the shortest route is 630 kilometres a day, or a record of four days and six or seven hours for the whole journey. This probably is an underestimate.

Most sportsmen think that 120 or 130 kilometres a day will be the highest possible average; in that case the distance would be covered in about five days. The favorite route is expected to be via Dresden. Kolin, iglau, and Znaim. There are, however, many parallel roads, and most of the riders probably will seek those which pass through the fewest villages and no cities.

Emperor

#### A TIRKIBLE EXPOSURE, Incob Errickson Lies Three Bays Alone to

a Field. ORANGE, Oct. 1 .- Pacob Errickson, a German hatter, 40 years of age, living in West Orange, went for a walk on the mountain last Sunday norning. When in a lonely place on Valley Way, a road running under Eagle Rock, the

Way, a road running under Eagle Rock, the highest part of the mountain, he was selzed with rheumatic cramps. He sat down and was unable to rise.

The nearest house to where he sat was over a mile, but he managed to crawl about a quarter of the distance toward it. When he was in the middle of a lot he was overcome and was oblige to give up the attempt. He har there until Wednesday noon, when he was discovered by a loy most lure Harrison, who was the was the was the way to be a low man and the way to be a low man and the way to be a low man and the way to be a low to be a low man and the way to be a low to be a l

# Es ward t orper Wen't Talk Politics.

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, who arrived from Europe on the steamship Umbria yesterday. said, when asked his opinion of the rrespects of an anti-Taumany local Democratic ficket, that he knew nothing about the malter, and that his mind had not been distarged by the consideration of oral points lately. When he was told that he had been talked of for the head of such a ticket, Mr. Cooner sail and indicated that he cannot less about discussing the subject than ever.

Detroit Coverent and Shicago - ide.